UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN - ECLAC

Distr.
GENERAL

LC/G.1598(SES.23/10)
LC/DEM/G.85
19 March 1990

ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Twenty-third session
Caracas, Venezuela, 3-11 May 1990

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE), 1988-1989

90-1-72

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INTRODUCTION

The Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) is the organization within the ECLAC system which is responsible for the execution of the Regional Population Programme, whose objectives are to assist the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to increase both their self-reliance and the exchange of information in the field of population. In pursuance of these objectives within the framework of the Commission's efforts to promote sustained and equitable social and economic development, CELADE provides technical assistance, training and information services, facilitates technology transfer, and conducts case studies of specific interest to the countries of the region. These activities are directed towards solving national problems on the basis of a regional approach which enables CELADE to serve many different countries at the same time.

During the period covered by this report, CELADE concentrated a large part of its efforts on ensuring that the sectoral bodies in the countries of the region would be in a position to generate and utilize demographic inputs with a view to the satisfaction of the basic needs of low-income groups. Specific topics to which it devoted special attention included: the spatial distribution of the population, migration and its implications for development; key groups such as women and the aged; the preparations for the 1990 census round and the systematization of demographic data so as to facilitate its rapid, low-cost retrieval by a large variety of users.

CELADE conducted its work within the framework of three closely interrelated subprogrammes, all of which are clearly focused on the population as considered within the broader context of development. These subprogrammes deal with the following subject areas: integration of the population into development planning, information on population and related technology, and education and training.

The funding for the activities of CELADE during this period came mainly from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and from the regular budget of the United Nations. Substantial contributions were also received from such donors as the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada, the Government of France and the Government of the Netherlands. Special mention should also be made of the five-year co-operation and exchange agreement signed in April 1989 with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

CELADE carried out its programme of work for 1988-1989 from its headquarters in Santiago, Chile, with support from its subregional office in San José, Costa Rica, which serves the Central American subregion; the Joint ECLAC/CELADE Demography Unit in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, which

assists the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean; and the Joint ECLAC/CELADE Population Unit in Buenos Aires, Argentina, which serves the countries of the River Plate Basin.

It should also be noted that thanks to the generous support provided by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the CIDA and the Government of France, construction of the building adjacent to ECLAC headquarters was completed during the period covered by this report. CELADE moved into its new quarters in December 1988.

The annex to this report contains an itemized list of the technical co-operation missions to the countries of the region, training courses and publications corresponding to the 1988-1989 biennium.

I. SUBPROGRAMME 1: INTEGRATION OF THE POPULATION INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

The objective of this subprogramme is to serve as a bridge between the generation of demographic information and its use and integration by the governments of the region into their economic and social development activities at both the global and regional levels, including specific projects relating to any given problem area.

Although the basic focus of this subprogramme is on working with the governments to incorporate demographic information into their economic and social development plans and policies, the subprogramme's activities also include the generation of information about the interrelationship between economic/social variables and demographic variables; collaboration with the governments of the region in relation to population policy-making and implementation; and the training of the personnel in each country who are responsible for incorporating sociodemographic information into national plans and policies.

A. DEMOGRAPHY

1. Compilation of information

a) Population and housing censuses. The 1988-1989 biennium was of particular importance from the standpoint of the preparatory work for the population censuses of the 1990s. In this connection, CELADE was called upon to take an active part in the following activities:

- International seminars for the discussion of the various stages involved in census-taking: Santiago, Chile, 1988 (information gathering and processing); San José, Costa Rica, 1988 (mapping); Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1989 (questionnaires); Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1989 (sampling); Santiago, Chile, 1989 (data bases). ECLAC organized a large part of these activities, in conjunction with the countries, based on a programme of eight seminars which was defined by the Directors of Statistics of the Americas when they met in 1987. CELADE also prepared a special publication which includes its contributions to these meetings.

- Advisory assistance to the countries in conducting experimental censuses for the purposes of testing new questions (particularly those relating to demographic estimates) and training personnel in the entire

census process: Junín de los Andes, Argentina, 1986 (analysis of results); Temuco, Chile, 1988; Limeira, Brazil, 1988 (comments); Santo Domingo, the Dominican Republic (preparations); and Oruro, Bolivia, 1988.

b) Demographic surveys. Advisory assistance in relation to the preparation, execution and analysis of population surveys was furnished to various countries: the Belize Experimental Demographic Survey, 1988 (preparation, execution and analysis); the National Demographic Survey of Honduras, 1983-1984 (final stage of analysis and publications); the Retrospective Demographic Survey of Guyana, 1987 (analysis); the National Sociodemographic Survey of Nicaragua, 1986 (analysis); the National Population and Housing Survey of Bolivia, 1988 (preparation and analysis). Assistance was also provided in connection with the inclusion of demographic questions in national household surveys.

c) New procedures. Work continued on the development and adaptation of simple, low-cost procedures for evaluating demographic indicators for use in action programmes, primarily at the local or community level.

- Advisory assistance was provided in relation to programmes for measuring infant mortality and, in some instances, studies of its causes which used the method of preceding child survivorship as reported at various maternity hospitals in the region: Argentina (Junín de los Andes, Santiago del Estero, Salta and Formosa), Bolivia (La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz) and the Dominican Republic. In addition, a multi-round Prospective Demographic Survey was conducted in Junín de los Andes which has provided a point of reference for comparisons with the previous child method.

- Indirect questions designed to measure maternal mortality were tested in Temuco, Chile (reservations for indigenous groups) and in Oruro, Bolivia, and were analysed in conjunction with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

- In collaboration with the Latin American Centre for Perinatology and Human Development (CLAP), a methodology has been adapted for estimating child mortality based on the Simplified Perinatal Clinical History form used in many Latin American maternity centres.

- A number of documents dealing with these experiences were presented at international seminars and meetings.

d) The Seminar on the Collection and Processing of Demographic Data in Latin America was held in May 1988 as a joint effort by CELADE and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP). The most important advances made in this field during recent years were presented at the seminar, which was attended by experts from Latin America and the Caribbean and from other developing regions, particularly Africa, and which thus provided an opportunity for sharing Latin America's wealth of experience in this subject area. The topics considered at the seminar included population censuses, various types of surveys, vital statistics and new procedures.

2. Demographic inputs for planning

a) National population estimates and projections. CELADE continued to work with the relevant national bodies and with the United Nations Population Division on the revision of population estimates and projections in order to ensure the comparability of such statistics at the national and international levels. During the period in question assistance was furnished in this regard to Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Haiti, Peru and Uruguay.

Joint publications were also prepared with Argentina and Paraguay, as well as Demographic Bulletin issues No. 40 (recent projections), No. 41 (fertility estimates and projections), No. 42 (population dynamics by age group, 1950-2025), and No. 44 (life tables for the same period). Work on the development of computer packages (PANDEM and PRODEM) to expedite the work of users in these areas was also continued during the period.

b) Subnational population estimates and projections. CELADE continued to develop and adapt procedures for preparing population estimates and projections at the subnational level, and particularly for small areas, with a view to providing information useful for regional and local planning purposes. These procedures were incorporated into the PRODEM (demographic projections) package, the first version of which has been published. As part of this activity, the International Seminar on Subnational Population Projections was held in November 1988 in Girardot, Colombia. Technical assistance in respect to subnational population projections was provided to Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Panama and Uruguay during the 1988-1989 biennium.

c) Research on international migration.

- As part of the Investigation of International Migration in Latin America (IMILA) programme, the analysis of information obtained from population censuses on Latin Americans enumerated in countries other than their country of birth was completed and the results were published. This research project also included census data from the United States and Canada. Demographic Bulletin No. 43, which contains updated census data on international migration, was published within the framework of this programme.

- In co-operation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), CELADE conducted a feasibility study for an information system pertaining to the population groups displaced by the conflicts in Central America. This study led to the formulation of a joint CELADE/IOM project, which has already been approved by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The project's aim is to help the countries to use information on these populations to further efforts to meet these groups' needs within the framework of the Esquipulas Agreements. A presentation on this project was also given at the International Conference on Central American Refugees which was held in Guatemala City in May 1989.

- In view of the increase in international migratory flows in the region, especially in the case of migration between neighbouring countries, and the growing complexity of this phenomenon in recent years, CELADE has

undertaken activities dealing with the latest approaches to this subject. Within this context it is co-operating with the Government of Uruguay to formulate a proposal which will take into account the concepts of "multi-residency" and "residency reversibility", and to this end has proposed a number of information-gathering procedures.

d) Fertility studies. CELADE continued to carry out activities under this programme designed to provide information on differential fertility trends by geographic area and socioeconomic group. During the biennium, it completed the study on Chile and Paraguay, provided advisory assistance to Venezuela and furnished technical assistance to Cuba and Uruguay in relation to the analysis of fertility surveys. It also published Demographic Bulletin No. 41, which sets forth fertility estimates and projections covering the period from 1950 to 2025 for 20 Latin American countries. Finally, it began preparations for a seminar on fertility transition in Latin America, which is to be held in Buenos Aires in April 1990 in conjunction with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) and the Centre for Population Studies (CENEP) of Argentina.

e) Sociodemographic community studies. A project is being carried out in a number of reservations for indigenous groups located in southern Chile in which demographic, anthropological and epidemiological methodologies are being used in combination with one another to analyse the characteristics of the population in question and to probe more deeply into aspects of maternal and child health. The project consists of three stages: a preliminary diagnostic analysis based on the 1982 national population census (already published); an experimental census specifically designed for this population (currently under analysis); and indepth case-control studies (now underway). Advisory assistance has also been provided to the National Commission of Indigenous Affairs of Costa Rica in connection with the formulation of a project to ascertain the size, characteristics and needs of this population with a view to the promotion of action programmes in coming years.

3. Population and health

a) Health conditions in the Americas. In co-operation with PAHO a document has been prepared on the demographic aspects of health for inclusion in a book dealing with health conditions in the Americas during the period 1985-1988. The document contains chapters on the following subjects: information sources, population, growth and age distribution; urbanization, metropolitanization and rural dispersion; fertility; and mortality.

b) Technical assistance to the countries in relation to the use of information to identify high-risk groups in terms of infant mortality. Assistance was provided in connection with research on geographic and socioeconomic differences in child mortality to Brazil (SEADE, São Paulo), Cuba, Honduras and Venezuela under the programme for Research on Infant Mortality in Latin America (IMIAL). CELADE continued to co-operate with the United Nations Population Division on the multi-variate analysis of child mortality as applied to cases in the region (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Paraguay). At the request of the ministries of health of the subregion,

research on infant mortality in Central America, Panama and Belize was conducted with the support of PAHO and UNICEF.

c) Cause-specific mortality analyses. Research activities in this field were continued with a view to achieving a better understanding of mortality trends, improving projections in this regard and supplying useful information for action programmes in the field of health. During the period in question advisory assistance was furnished to Brazil, Chile and Mexico, and a book containing the lectures given by Professor Jacques Vallin in May 1986 was published. Work in this area also included efforts to develop indirect procedures for measuring deaths due to maternity-related causes.

d) Experimental research on the measurement of infant and maternal mortality and the evaluation of health programmes. Work in this area included the above-mentioned projects involving the application of the previous-child method in maternity centres, the use of the clinical history form developed by CLAP, the incorporation of questions into censuses and surveys in order to measure maternal mortality, and efforts to make better use of census data in estimating infant mortality.

B. POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Population, development planning and models

Under an agreement signed with the National Population Council (CONAPO) of the Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination of Bolivia, work was undertaken on the adaptation of economic/demographic models developed in the region served by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) for their use in long-term planning. Close contact was maintained with CONAPO through, inter alia, missions to Bolivia in order to discuss operational details and the overall focus of the work. While retaining specific aspects of the ESCAP models, a procedure which is better suited to the Latin American countries was developed for use on microcomputers. This version of the model, which is called MED/PC, is described in a document which also presents the relevant equations and variables. The model has been designed to simulate medium- and long-term policies, and its greatest potential lies in the analysis of development strategy and population policy options. By taking into account the interaction between demographic and economic variables, the model provides a comprehensive construct such that the variables' reciprocal influences and feedback would make any separation of specific modules artificial. The corresponding report, entitled "Modelo económico-demográfico de simulación", describes the model and the results of its application in the case of Bolivia.

The Long-Range Planning Model for Microcomputers (LRPM/PC), which was designed and adapted by CELADE, has been refined for easier use, and a user manual has been prepared. At the request of the countries, approximately 150 MED/PC packages were also distributed, along with the corresponding documentation, to government and academic institutions.

A book entitled Población y planificación: Seminario sobre métodos para microcomputadores was published as a means of disseminating practical methods for using demographic inputs in planning based on the increasingly sophisticated microcomputer technology which is becoming available. The four-chapter book presents the latest methods and models, together with a series of recommendations designed to serve as guidelines for work in this important field.

2. The socioeconomic status of the aged

A study of the socioeconomic impact of the aging of the population in Argentina was conducted in close co-operation with the Government of that country. Some of the findings of this study were presented at a seminar on development, health and population dynamics which was held in Santiago, Chile, in October 1988. Subsequently, a special meeting was organized in Buenos Aires in August 1989 in order to make these findings known to various offices of the Government of Argentina which serve the aged.

The Institute for Research and Teaching in Nutrition and Health (INCIENSA) of Costa Rica, the Costa Rican Social Security Fund (CCSS) and CELADE carried out a joint project which included three studies (on the basic needs, health, and sociodemographic profile of the aged), as well as the publication of a report.

In addition, the Department of Statistics and Censuses (DGEC) of Costa Rica, the Institute for Health Research of the University of Costa Rica and CELADE conducted experimental research on mortality and some socioeconomic characteristics of the aged in Costa Rica. This research project, which involved two rounds of interviews with the persons aged 60 years and over residing in two cantons in the country, will conclude with the publication of a report on the project.

CELADE prepared a chapter on the demographic aspects of the aging of the population in Latin America for inclusion in a regional profile which ECLAC will present at an international meeting to be held in Vienna under the auspices of the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA). CELADE also gave a talk on the demographic aspects of aging at the Second Conference on Social Security in Ibero-America and the Outlook for the Year 2000, which was held by the Ibero-American Social Security Organization in Buenos Aires in April 1989.

3. Women, development and fertility

CELADE continued to work with the national personnel in charge of the research project on the socioeconomic status of women and fertility which is being carried out in Panama with the technical co-operation of CELADE. The report on this project provides an overview of changes and differences in fertility trends by socioeconomic status, taking into account a number of different spatially-defined categories.

CELADE took part in the activities of the Central American Subregional Workshop for Producers and Users of Statistics and Indicators relating to Women in Development, which was held in San José, Costa Rica, in December 1988 by the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), the United Nations Statistical Office (UNSO) and the National Centre for the Advancement of Women of Costa Rica (CNDM). CELADE also presented a paper entitled "Panorama de la información sobre la mujer en Centroamérica. Demanda y oferta de información y datos" at the workshop.

In addition, CELADE collaborated with the Pan American Health Organization on a feasibility study concerning the establishment of a Central American information system on women in relation to the fields of health and development, as well as on the preparation of a directory on women, health and development for Central America, Panama and Belize.

A document was prepared by CELADE for the regional seminar on women in development which was organized by ECLAC in Santiago, Chile, in May 1989. This study describes recent demographic trends in the region, discusses the relationships between women and demographic variables in different social contexts, and analyses the possible demographic effects of a development project focusing on the status of women.

4. Population and spatial planning

A country study was carried out in Venezuela in conjunction with the Economic and Social Research Institute of the Andres Bello Catholic University in Caracas. To this end, a population data base was formed covering all cities having populations of 20 000 or more, in addition to the corresponding economic activities. This information dates from the latest censuses in Venezuela. A report on policies having an impact on the spatial pattern of urbanization was prepared in close collaboration with the Central Office for Planning and Co-ordination (CORDIPLAN). A report was also issued on the study concerning the urban hierarchy and the functional bases of cities.

CELADE provided advisory assistance to the Population Bureau and to the National Development Council (CONADE) of Ecuador in connection with a research project on the urban system of the country which concluded with the formation of a data base on the main functions of urban centres.

An analysis of the political and economic factors associated with the settlement of the Patagonian region of Argentina was conducted, and advisory services were made available in this connection to a researcher with the University of Bahía Blanca, Argentina, who prepared a report on the subject. Advisory assistance was also furnished to a researcher with the National University of San Juan, Argentina, in relation to a study on internal migration in Cuyo Province based on data obtained from the 1980 census.

The Information and Research Centre of Uruguay, with technical assistance from CELADE, prepared a report on the size distribution of cities and the functional bases of urban centres which has been widely used as teaching material by CELADE and by the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES). The computer file created for this

study, which contains detailed information on all localities having populations of 100 or more, has also served as reference material for various public institutions in Uruguay as well as for other research projects.

With the participation of an expert from the National Planning Institute of Peru, a research project was designed concerning the effects of government measures on the spatial redistribution of the population in the country. A similar study focusing on the analysis of migration patterns in the mid-western portion of Brazil was conducted in co-operation with an expert from the Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute (IBGE).

With the collaboration of CELADE, the Justo Arosemena Latin American Studies Centre (CEIA) of Panama is carrying out a study on the impact of migration on the country's metropolitan region which will lead to the publication of a report on the subject. Work is well underway on the analysis of the information provided by the latest national population census and by a survey concerning migration towards the metropolitan region.

A computer file on trends in the spatial redistribution of the population and the urbanization process in Latin America and the Caribbean was updated and special tabulations were prepared on request. On the basis of this information, a report was prepared on the spatial redistribution of the regional population for presentation at a meeting on demographic change and rural development in the region which was held in Camaguey, Cuba, in July 1988 by the Latin American Programme of Population Activities (PROLAP) and the Centre for Demographic Studies (CEDEM) of the University of Havana.

5. Incorporation of demographic factors into planning and global and sectoral policies, with emphasis on basic needs. Specific population policies

Advisory services were made available to the government of the Province of Mendoza, Argentina, in the course of which meetings were held with various government bodies concerned with migration, public health and sociodemographic statistics in order to examine the programme of technical assistance for the province. In this connection a project dealing with the status of emigrants from Mendoza residing in other parts of the country and of immigrants to Mendoza from neighbouring provinces was formulated and a proposal was prepared concerning a methodology for evaluating the costs and benefits of such migratory flows.

Technical assistance was also supplied to the government of the Province of Buenos Aires in connection with the design of a project on policies and measures to improve the job opportunities and living conditions of the migrant population. In addition, the Joint ECLAC/CELADE Population Unit in Buenos Aires participated in discussions on activities, the preparation of proposals, and working meetings with the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Population Policies of the Ministry of the Interior of Argentina.

6. Administration and evaluation of family planning programmes

During the 1988-1989 biennium CELADE began work on a UNFPA-funded project to compile an inventory of information systems on maternal and child health and family planning programmes. The project will cover the region served by ECLAC and will cover all programmes administered by official bodies and by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the fields of maternal and child health and family planning. The activities completed to date include a review of the literature, internal meetings, the design of a survey questionnaire, meetings with outside experts concerning the design of the project, working files on seven countries, and the collection of up-to-date information on research being done on this subject within the region.

In connection with an initiative of the National Population Council (CONAPO) of the Ministry of Planning of Bolivia, advisory assistance was provided in the design of a survey to collect data on the demand for family planning information and services.

A mission was sent to Bogotá, Colombia, to participate in a seminar on operational research methods in respect of maternal and child health and family planning programmes which was sponsored by the Population Council and the Association for Family Welfare (PROFAMILIA) of Colombia.

II. SUBPROGRAMME 2: INFORMATION ON POPULATION AND RELATED TECHNOLOGY

The underlying tenet of the subprogramme on information on population and related technology is that access to information on population and the capability to utilize such data are vital to the countries of the region because of the crucial role which these two elements play in development planning and in the execution of public- and private-sector projects in a wide range of fields, as well as in teaching and research.

To this end, the activities of the subprogramme are primarily focused on promoting national self-sufficiency in organizing the use of information resources in this field in combination with information on other subjects. Special attention is devoted to the sectoral and regional/local levels in the countries and to the development and adaptation of technology which will permit the countries to achieve this goal by providing greater access to such information and facilitating its utilization by secondary users (i.e., users working in other fields) as well as by the primary users of information on population. In addition to activities designed to promote self-sufficiency in this regard, an effort is made to foster interdependence and the exchange of information on population and related technology among the countries in order to avoid the duplication or inefficient use of resources.

In keeping with the CELADE programme's emphasis on the integration of population variables into development programmes and projects and with the growing significance of the decentralization process in the countries, rather than focusing its efforts in this field entirely on primary users of population data and bibliographic information such as demographers, CELADE has concentrated on assisting the much more numerous but more geographically-scattered group of secondary users who work in fields such as education, health, infrastructure works, agriculture, etc., in which population data may play an important role in decision-making and planning. This new focus of the CELADE subprogramme on information is partly a response to changing circumstances in the region, but it is also a reflection of the technological developments of the past five or six years which permit users to gain access to information and utilize it on an increasingly independent basis, without the aid of programmers and documentalists.

The subprogramme has two components:

A. The Latin American Population Documentation System (CELADE/DOCPAL), for the storage and sharing of research findings and other bibliographic information; and

B. The management and utilization of population data, which involves the storage, retrieval and processing of statistical data.

Each of these components includes activities in the areas of technical assistance, training, information services and the development or adaptation of new technologies.

A. THE LATIN AMERICAN POPULATION DOCUMENTATION SYSTEM (DOCPAL/CELADE)

Since its creation in 1976, which was made possible by a grant from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada, CELADE/DOCPAL has organized and maintained a bibliographic data base of the literature on population written in or concerning Latin America and the Caribbean. As of December 1989, the data base contained information on about 33 000 articles, books, reports and other documents, whose number has been increasing at a rate of around 1 500 to 2 000 items per year. This data base is also expanded through the entry of information on international migration which is collected and processed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

1. CELADE/DOCPAL bibliographic services

The DOCPAL data base, which forms part of the CELADE library that is used by students and staff members, provides the basis for the following services to the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and of other regions:

a) The journal DOCPAL Latin American Population Abstracts, which contains abstracts of the most recent literature received on the subject (published in June and December of each year);

b) Computerized searches on request (approximately 800 to 1 000 per year); and

c) The provision of photocopies or microfiches of documents upon request.

2. CELADE/DOCPAL co-operation and training activities

Technical assistance (and training) activities are carried out within the framework of the Latin American and Caribbean Population Information Network (IPALCA), a network whose formation was recommended in 1987 at a meeting of a large number of institutions working in the field of population. To this end, CELADE worked closely with the Latin American Programme for Population Activities (PROLAP). In 1988, CELADE and PROLAP published a book entitled Información sobre Población para el Desarrollo en América Latina y el Caribe based on the papers presented at that meeting.

As part of the assistance it provided to various centres belonging to the IPALCA network which participate in DOCPAL/CELADE, in collaboration with other units of the ECIAC system, completed the initial version of a "turnkey" application of MicroISIS, the microcomputer software developed by UNESCO for data retrieval and storage. This application, which is known as SIB/C, permits small libraries and documentation centres having a very limited knowledge of and experience with MicroISIS to use the documentation system methodology of ECIAC and CELADE and to receive information on diskettes. This procedure was used to supply information from the DOCPAL data base to Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. Assistance in the use of MicroISIS and SIB/C was provided to national institutions through both correspondence and missions (Ecuador and Peru).

Although the main thrust of these efforts is to increase the countries' self-sufficiency through the provision of the SIB/C system without any direct involvement of CELADE personnel, in-service training in CELADE/DOCPAL was provided to documentalists from centres in Bolivia, Chile, the Dominican Republic and Peru.

CELADE/DOCPAL also took part in regional and international efforts such as the activities undertaken in connection with the Population Information Network (POPIN) of the United Nations with the aim of improving the documentation in this field, as well as presenting papers on the subject at meetings in Cuba, Ecuador, Thailand and the United States.

Analysts in the countries who wish to review the Latin American and Caribbean literature on a given topic must generally rely on the DOCPAL journal or request specific computer searches by mail, procedures which do not provide national centres with full or immediate access to the data base. In order to increase the countries' self-sufficiency and make it easier for them to share their research findings, CELADE accepted the offer made by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to include the DOCPAL data base on a CD-ROM compact disk together with the PAHO data bases. An experimental disk was produced in 1988, and a disk containing the complete DOCPAL data base, along with other ECIAC and PAHO data bases, was brought out in December 1989. This disk is now being distributed free of charge to interested parties upon request. This provides users having low-cost CD-ROM readers with full access to the DOCPAL data base. The CD-ROM is to be periodically updated.

B. POPULATION DATA MANAGEMENT AND USE

As microcomputer technology has advanced and been adopted by the countries of the region, the processing of population data has shifted from computer centres to users' offices. As noted earlier, these trends have coincided with a growing emphasis on the decentralization of information and its use by municipalities and other offices at the subnational level. Furthermore, there has been an increasing demand for information on population on the part of public- and private-sector professionals and planners in a wide range of fields who use population data in conjunction with other types of information.

These trends have given rise to a need for user-defined multidisciplinary data bases which permit users to work with data from many different sectors and which, in addition, provide for a geographical data structure, since such fields as the environment, health, education, infrastructure and most development planning activities at the subnational level have a spatial dimension.

Inasmuch as censuses are the main source of information at the subnational level and since most of the countries will conduct a census in the early 1990s, CELADE has recently concentrated a large part of its work in this field on providing direct access, without the involvement of programmers, to large files of census data with a view to meeting specific user requirements. These activities have focused on three areas: the development and provision of appropriate technology to national statistical offices which will give them the capability to create and operate census data bases (or other similarly-structured data bases) and help them decentralize such information; advisory assistance in the planning of the 1990 census round, with emphasis on a wider range of applications and a more intensive use of the data than in the 1980 censuses; and the development of tools for using census and other data to estimate demographic parameters and to prepare projections and models.

1. Retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer (REDATAM)

REDATAM software (version 3.1, available in English and Spanish) was widely distributed both within and outside the region during the closing months of 1989. This software permits microcomputer storage of the microdata corresponding to a complete census and the production of tabulations for any geographical area specified by the user. At least 10 Latin American and Caribbean countries have REDATAM data bases, many of which contain the census data from the 1980 round. With a view to providing public- and private-sector users of REDATAM with greater access to the 1990 census data for small areas, CELADE staff members took part in a large number of seminars, in many cases in collaboration with the ECIAC Statistics Division. Technical assistance in the creation of data bases was also furnished to various countries, including Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay, as well as in-service training in some instances.

An important step forward in horizontal co-operation among REDATAM users was taken recently with the formation of a REDATAM Users Group, which plans to publish an information bulletin and to hold meetings in order to exchange experiences and disseminate new uses of the system.

During 1989 a great deal of effort was devoted to the development of a system known as REDATAM-Plus. This system, which is an entirely re-written version of the present system, retains all the characteristics of the latter and has the following additional features as well: a) the capability to store and manipulate a multidisciplinary, multi-level data base; b) an interface with the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) which will provide graphics, displays of maps and spatial analyses; and c) an information network and the capability to produce camera-ready printouts. REDATAM-Plus

has been financed by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) with the support of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and testing of the system will begin in mid-1990.

2. Utilization of the 1990 censuses for development planning

For the reasons mentioned above, technical assistance and training activities concerning the 1990 census round are directly related to REDATAM. CELADE's participation in various training seminars for national personnel therefore dealt less with data processing as such than with the subsequent utilization of census data by the different users for which REDATAM and REDATAM-Plus, in particular, were specifically designed. This orientation was reflected in all the documents prepared for seminars concerning the censuses.

In order to facilitate the use of REDATAM in the 1990 censuses, especially in the case of the English-speaking Caribbean countries which will use microcomputers and the Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS) of the United States Bureau of the Census for all their census operations, an interface between IMPS and REDATAM was developed. This will make it possible to immediately generate a REDATAM data base as soon as the data and related information are entered into IMPS.

Technical co-operation in the planning of the census operation was provided to a number of countries, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Venezuela and the member countries of CARICOM. In addition, missions were sent to Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama in connection with the census and the processing of surveys.

3. Software to facilitate the use of population data

The first version of the microcomputer package for national and subnational population projections (PRODEM) was completed and distributed during the biennium. The PANDEM (Package for Demographic Analysis by Microcomputer) software, which permits users to perform demographic calculations and make indirect fertility and mortality estimates, was refined and Spanish and English versions were made available to users. Work was also done on the Long-Range Planning Model (LRPM) of the United States Bureau of the Census, which CELADE adapted and modified for use on microcomputers. Finally, CELADE also began work aimed at permitting the integrated use of these packages and the REDATAM system with a view to further facilitating the utilization of population data for development purposes by a wide range of users.

III. SUBPROGRAMME 3: EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The subprogramme on training, which has always received priority attention, has been carried out on a continuous basis ever since CELADE was founded in 1957. Its regular programme of instruction has provided specialized training to over 1 100 professionals from Latin America and the Caribbean in demographic analysis, interdisciplinary studies relating to population and development, and the application of specific techniques to the study of population.

The subprogramme's structure has been modified as time has passed in response to the training needs of personnel from the national institutions of the countries of the region. In recent years, this subprogramme has been oriented towards providing professionals with the type of training which will enable them to contribute to the programming and execution of population-related activities which have a bearing on economic and social planning and to collaborate in the formulation of their respective countries' population policies.

During the biennium CELADE discontinued the Master's Programme which was offered during the period from 1980 to 1988. A total of four classes completed this two-year programme, through which 69 specialists were trained in demography, social studies of population or population and development. At the same time, as part of its regular programme of instruction CELADE launched a new course of study consisting of a 10-month Postgraduate Course on Population Dynamics and Development Programmes and Policies.

In the course of the biennium CELADE trained a total of 568 national officials by means of 24 courses, seminars and workshops, as well as collaborating in numerous courses and seminars organized by other institutions at the national and international levels. In addition, the Centre continued to pursue its policy of integrating professionals from the English-speaking Caribbean countries into its training activities by offering courses at its Unit in Port of Spain. Its policy of integrating new participants was also reflected in the participation of national officials from Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking African countries, especially in the courses offered as part of CELADE's regular teaching programme in Santiago, Chile, and San José, Costa Rica.

A detailed list of all the training activities conducted by CELADE during 1988 and 1989 is provided in table 2 of the annex to this report. The list includes the courses and seminar/workshops for which CELADE had sole responsibility as well as those which it helped to organize and/or teach, but

does not include courses in which its contribution was confined to individual teaching activities.

1. The postgraduate programme

In 1988 CELADE brought to an end its two-year Master's Programme, which was completed by four graduating classes, and, during the same year, initiated its first Postgraduate Course on Population Dynamics and Development Programmes and Policies. This new practical course was launched, among other reasons, in response to the countries' requests for a shorter postgraduate programme geared to their national officials' training needs in the field of population. At the same time, and in line with its view that instruction of an academic nature (Master's programmes) should be the responsibility of the region's universities, CELADE intensified its relations with universities, research centres and other academic institutions.

Accordingly, the new postgraduate course is designed to train professionals in population studies as applied to the consideration of problems arising in the course of the development process and to provide greater support for decision-making in respect of population policies.

During 1988 the final class of students in the CELADE Master's Programme completed their second year. This class was made up of 15 professionals from 11 different Latin American and Caribbean countries, of whom 14 graduated with specializations in Population and Development: Argentina (3), Bolivia (1), Brazil (1), Chile (2), Colombia (1), the Dominican Republic (1), Ecuador (1), El Salvador (1), Haiti (1), Mexico (1) and Nicaragua (1).

As part of CELADE's regular programme of instruction, two Postgraduate Courses in Population Dynamics and Development Programmes and Policies were held during the 1988-1989 biennium. The course conducted in 1988 was attended by 18 students from the following countries: Argentina (1), Bolivia (2), Chile (2), Colombia (1), Costa Rica (1), the Dominican Republic (1), Ecuador (1), Haiti (1), Honduras (1), Mexico (1), Nicaragua (1), Peru (1), Sao Tome and Principe (1), Uruguay (2) and Venezuela (1).

The second Postgraduate Course in Population Dynamics and Development Programmes and Policies began in February and concluded in December 1989. A total of 23 students from the following countries participated in this course: Argentina (1), Bolivia (2), Brazil (3), Chile (2), Colombia (1), Costa Rica (1), the Dominican Republic (1), Ecuador (2), Equatorial Guinea (1), Haiti (1), Honduras (1), Mexico (1), Nicaragua (1), Panama (1), Paraguay (1), Peru (2) and Venezuela (1).

2. Intensive courses on demography or population and development (national and regional)

Intensive regional courses form part of the Centre's regular teaching programme and have been taught every year since 1978 in San José, Costa Rica. These full-time courses last four months each. Their purpose is to upgrade, within a short timespan, the technical expertise in the use of methods and

techniques of demographic analysis possessed by professionals engaging in work in the field of population (primarily those from Central America, the Caribbean and Panama). During the 1988-1989 biennium the Eleventh and Twelfth Intensive Regional Courses on Demographic Analysis for Development were given. These courses graduated 42 professionals from 15 countries in the above-mentioned subregions as well as from two (one Spanish-speaking and one Portuguese-speaking) African countries. The 1989 course also included participants from the Andean countries.

The content and duration of the national courses are similar to those of the regional courses. The main differences are that they are given at the request of interested countries and are held on the basis of co-operation agreements signed by the Centre with the sponsoring national organizations (usually planning offices, universities or national statistical offices), and each course therefore has the necessary flexibility to respond to the specific needs of the requesting country.

CELADE's contributions include advisory assistance in organizing the course, teaching services with respect to specific topics, the provision of teaching materials and, in some cases, financial support so that fellowships can be granted to students coming from other areas to attend the courses. In 1988 two such courses were given, both of them in Argentina (one at the National University of Tucumán and the other in Mendoza with the sponsorship of the Statistical Bureau of the Province of Mendoza). In 1989 three intensive courses were conducted: one in Guatemala, which was sponsored by the National Institute of Statistics (INE); another in Quito, Ecuador, with the sponsorship of the National Development Council (CONADE); and a third which was organized by the Universidad Mayor de San Simón in Cochabamba, Bolivia, with financial support from UNFPA. A total of 86 professionals completed these intensive national courses during the biennium.

3. Training workshops/courses in specific fields

These are short, special-purpose courses which are planned and taught by CELADE experts at the request of countries of the region. During the biennium 16 such courses were held in the following countries: Chile (1), Colombia (1), Costa Rica (5), Cuba (2), El Salvador (3), Honduras (1), Nicaragua (1), Panama (1) and Trinidad and Tobago (1).

The main subjects covered in these courses were: demographic variables for planning, the further development of demographic expertise, the demographic effects of development projects, factors and policies relating to the spatial distribution of the population, microcomputer-based techniques of sociodemographic analysis, and techniques and methods of demographic analysis.

4. Relations with universities in the countries of the region

Another objective of CELADE's teaching programme is to offer academic support for the plans of national universities in the region to introduce population studies as components of their undergraduate programmes. In this

connection, during 1988 and 1989 CELADE continued to prepare various documents for use as textbooks in universities which have introduced demography as a new discipline in their curricula. These texts deal with such topics as mortality, fertility, migration, population projections, the spatial distribution of the population, theoretical demography, etc. Mention should be made of the further development of contacts with such institutions as the University of Costa Rica and the University of Havana in Cuba (CEDEM). CELADE has signed an exchange agreement with each of these universities which, in the case of the University of Costa Rica, includes its granting of university credit for some CELADE courses. The Centre also collaborated in teaching activities in the field of population in a number of other Latin American universities (University of Chile, National University at Río Cuarto and National University of Tucumán in Argentina, Veracruz University in Mexico, National University at Asunción in Paraguay, Autonomous National University of Honduras, Catholic University of Chile, Autonomous National University at Heredia in Costa Rica, etc.).

During the biennium CELADE also continued to furnish advisory services concerning postgraduate programmes in population studies to various universities in the region, such as the University of Luján in Argentina, which offers a Master's Programme in Social Demography with the aid of teaching support from the CELADE Unit in Buenos Aires, and the universities of Honduras and Paraguay, where, with the support of UNFPA, postgraduate programmes have been set up. In 1989 CELADE assisted the Autonomous National University at Heredia in Costa Rica to conduct two workshops for students in its Master's Programme in Political Economy. Special mention should also be made of the assistance provided by CELADE during 1988 and 1989 to the University of the Republic of Uruguay in connection with the design of a comprehensive Interdisciplinary Master's Programme in Population which it plans to offer during 1990 at an international level.

5. Other activities

The CELADE teaching programme also includes an extramural component. In this regard, the Centre has responded to requests for information and advice from various institutions, many of them relating to the use of microcomputers for instructional purposes in the field of population. In addition, programmes were prepared for use by CELADE fellows upon their return to their countries as supplementary aids for their future activities.

The tasks undertaken by CELADE in order to help sensitize decision-makers to the need to accord due consideration to the role of the population in development planning were of special importance. To this end, meetings were held with the Statistical Bureau of the Province of Mendoza, Argentina, with which CELADE signed an agreement in 1988. During the same year a seminar on population and health was carried out in Santiago which was attended by officials responsible for the administration of health programmes in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Peru. In 1989, a meeting was held in Colombia to explore the possibility of conducting a high-level seminar on Colombia's future population and its socioeconomic implications. CELADE's activities also included the First Seminar for Young Journalists of Latin America on Population and Development (held in October 1989 in San José,

Costa Rica), which helped to sensitize the media to the need to consider the role of the population in any development strategy.

6. Research fellowships

At the request of national institutions, research fellowships are provided in order to furnish training at CELADE to officials of government agencies or university personnel over a period of from one to three months, on average. Research projects on population and on population and development of interest to the requesting countries are carried out under this programme, which is conducted both at CELADE headquarters in Santiago and at its subregional office in San José.

During 1988 and 1989 CELADE professionals provided advisory services to 27 government officials and university professors from various countries of the region who were carrying out research and specific tasks for their respective institutions.

ANNEX

Table 1

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION MISSIONS */

Country and dates	Organization and purpose
	1988
Argentina	
25-27 March	Governor and technical team of the Province of Mendoza: meetings to programme technical assistance relating to the promotion of industry, retention of the population and migration.
07-13 June	Ministry of Planning, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC)/Centre for Population Studies (CENEP)/Latin American Programme of Population Activities (PROLAP) of the Latin American Council for the Social Sciences (CLACSO)/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): technical consultations concerning joint activities.
05-16 June	University of Luján, National Master's Course: teaching of the subject "population projections".
14-16 June	Government/universities: meetings dealing with joint training activities.
17-18 June	National University of Tucumán: advisory assistance in connection with the selection of participants and other activities relating to the Intensive National Course on Demography.
26-30 June	Latin American Council for the Social Sciences (CLACSO): participation as jury in the Second Contest Projects on Women and Society Competition.
03-16 July	Government: collaboration in the formulation of a project on policies for improving the working and living conditions of migrants.

*/ The technical co-operation provided in the cases of Chile and Costa Rica is difficult to quantify in terms of missions owing to the fact that they are the countries where CELADE's headquarters and subregional headquarters, respectively, are located.

02-06 July	INDEC: meetings to determine the stages and methods to be used in carrying out the 1990 Population and Housing Census.
11-14 July	University of the Republic: discussions on the planned postgraduate course of study in demography.
01-09 August	Patagonian Crusade Foundation (FCP): participation in the second round of meetings concerning the Multiround Demographic Survey of Mapuche Communities (EDMAPU).
14-20 August	ECIAC/CELADE: collaboration in the provision of advisory assistance in regard to various national projects.
19-26 August	Government: meetings concerning a joint programme of work.
02-09 September	FCP: advisory assistance with respect to a project for the study of infant mortality; Centre for Population Studies (CENEP): co-ordination of the activities of the Seminar on Fertility in Latin America.
20-22 September	National University of Tucumán: preparations for the Intensive National Course on Demography.
19 October- 02 November	National Bureau of Statistics (DANE)/Universidad de los Andes, Intensive National Course on Demography: teaching of classes on population estimates and projections.
01-10 November	Cuyo National University, Regional Course on the Demographics of Cuyo Province: teaching of classes on migration and the spatial redistribution of the population.
09-23 November	Cuyo National University, Regional Course on Demography: teaching of classes on population estimates and projections.
20 November- 02 December	Organization of American States (OAS)/International Organization for Migration (IOM)/Government of Argentina, Course on Migration in Latin America: teaching of classes, meetings to programme research on migration

Belize

11-15 April	Central Statistical Office: preparation of proposal for an experimental census.
08-15 June	Central Statistical Office: training of interviewers and start-up of the Belize Experimental Demographic Survey.
17-20 October	Central Statistical Office: presentation of the results of the Belize Experimental Demographic Survey.

Bolivia

04-09 July	National Institute of Statistics (INE): participation in a meeting on the design of the questionnaire for the Population and Housing Survey.
24-29 October	National Population Council (CONAPO)/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): collaboration in the analysis of research on infant and maternal mortality.

Brazil

21-25 March	Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute (IBGE)/Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration (IBAM)/Centre for Regional Development and Planning (CEDEPLAR)/Ministry of Urban Development: planning of seminars for the dissemination of the REDATAM system in the region.
10-16 April	Latin American Centre for Perinatology and Human Development (CLAP)/Pan American Sanitary Bureau (PASB), Seminar on the Prevention of Maternal Mortality: attendance.
07-08 July	Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration (IBAM), Seminar on the REDATAM system: participation.
23 October-01 November	Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute (IBGE): assistance with data processing for the 1990 census; Limeira: creation of the REDATAM system.

Canada

27 May-03 June	Statistics Canada: meetings to co-ordinate advisory assistance to the countries in connection with the 1990 censuses; presentation on the REDATAM system and discussion of new applications.

Chile

29 July-05 August	Universidad de la Frontera, School of Medicine: working meeting concerning preparations for the census of reservations for indigenous groups.
23-27 September	Universidad de la Frontera, School of Medicine: pilot survey for the census of reservations for indigenous groups.
16-21 October	Universidad de la Frontera, School of Medicine: fieldwork for the experimental census of reservations for indigenous groups.

02-04 November	Universidad de la Frontera, School of Medicine: collaboration in the application and use of the ISSA programme to work with data from the experimental census of reservations for indigenous groups.
20-24 November	Universidad de la Frontera, School of Medicine: co-operation in the experimental census of reservations for indigenous groups.

Colombia

05-13 March	Association for Family Welfare (PROFAMILIA)/Population Council, Regional Seminar on Operational Research as Applied to Family Planning Programmes and Maternal and Infant Health Care: attendance.
13-26 March	National Bureau of Statistics (DANE): collaboration in the preparation of the 1985 census data base for use with the REDATAM system.
03-09 April	DANE/Universidad de los Andes: organization of the International Seminar on Subnational Population Projections and discussions on the progress being made with respect to population projections.
26 October- 03 November	DANE/Universidad de los Andes: participation in the International Seminar on Subnational Population Projections.

Costa Rica

26 November- 02 December	Department of Statistics and Censuses (DGEC), Seminar on Census Cartography: teaching of a course on the REDATAM system and its use in working with the data from the 1990 censuses.

Cuba

12-21 July	Latin American Programme of Population Activities (PROLAP) of CLACSO, Workshop on the Demographic Implications of Agrarian and Regional Development: participation.
12-21 July	PROLAP, Meeting of Latin American Researchers in Camaguey: attendance.
08-19 September	Centre for Demographic Studies (CEDEM)/University of Havana, International Course on Population and Development: teaching of classes.

17-25 October	CEDEM, Seminar on the Evaluation of Regional Information Networks, funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC): attendance.
29 November- 09 December	State Statistical Commission: collaboration in the design of a plan for the analysis of the 1987 National Fertility Survey.
Dominican Republic	
11-18 January	National Population and Family Council (CONAPOFA): collection of information for the project on the previous-child method.
14-30 June	CONAPOFA: discussion concerning a project on causes of death and follow-up on the study based on the previous-child method; National Planning Council (CONAPLAN): provision of assistance in the preparation of regional and urban/rural projections.
22-29 November	Dominican Republic 2000 Workshop: The Population Phenomenon, organized by UNFPA to promote an exchange of views concerning the situation in the Dominican Republic: participation.
Egypt	
07-13 October	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), Symposium on the Dissemination and Use of Census Data: demonstration of the REDATAM system.
El Salvador	
28 February- 27 March	Ministry of Planning, Course on Population and Development: teaching of classes at Dr. Matías Delgado University on sociodemographic inputs for development planning.
Guatemala	
07-10 September- 04-10 December	Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP): lecture; Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC), Sixth Conference of Employment Planners in Latin America and the Caribbean: participation.
Guyana	
02-08 October	Secretariat of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM): participation in the regional meeting of the Census Co-ordination Committee.

Mexico	
05-16 December	Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information Sciences (INEGI): provision of technical assistance in the use of sampling and in planning for the evaluation of the 1990 census.
Nicaragua	
11-22 January	National Institute of Statistics (INE): provision of technical assistance in the processing of the Sociodemographic Survey.
29 August-05 September	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC), National Course on Demography: teaching of classes on data evaluation, migration and national projections.
Panama	
05-17 August	Institute for National Studies of the University of Panama, Workshop/Course on Sociodemographic Analysis by Microcomputer: teaching of the course.
Paraguay	
26-31 August	Government: meetings to discuss UNFPA-funded national projects.
Peru	
22-25 October	Peruvian family planning organizations: discussions concerning family planning in Peru; CELADE/UNFPA project on the management of information systems.
Senegal	
13-26 November	Francophone Training Workshop: teaching of course on the REDATAM system.
Thailand	
22 March-02 April	Committee on Comparative Analysis of Fertility and Family Planning, Seminar on Fertility Transition in Asia, Diversity and Change: participation.
Trinidad and Tobago	
29 October-09 November	ECIAC: Workshop on Microcomputer-Based Analysis of Interrelationships between Population and Development in Planning: teaching of classes on the use of LOTUS and SPSS to analyse the relationship between demographic and socioeconomic factors; advisory services in connection with microcomputer hardware.

29 October- 13 November	Central Statistical Office: installment of REDATAM system and the training of personnel in its use.

United States

04-17 June	United States Bureau of the Census/United Nations: meetings to co-ordinate advisory assistance to the countries in connection with the 1990 censuses, presentation on the REDATAM system and discussion of new applications; University of Ohio: meetings to co-ordinate advisory assistance to the countries in connection with the 1990 censuses and to receive advisory assistance concerning the Geographic Information System (GIS).

Uruguay

04-16 April	Department of Statistics and Censuses (DGEC): assistance in carrying out demographic research.
22-23 April	DGEC: assistance in revising 1984-1986 life tables.
09-13 June	University of the Republic: evaluation of and advisory assistance in the start-up of a postgraduate programme in demography.
09-14 June	Government/universities: meetings concerning joint training activities.
14-17 June	University of the Republic/Ministry of Planning/UNDP/IDB/ECLAC/CIESU/Department of Statistics and Censuses: meetings concerning joint activities.
23-29 June	Latin American Centre for Perinatology (CIAP): collaboration in the Course on Operational and Clinical Epidemiological Research Methodologies.
10-13 August	CIAP/Pan American Sanitary Bureau (PASB), Course on Maternal and Child Health Policies: teaching of classes.

1989

Argentina

16-22 April	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC), Seminar on the Use of Sampling in Censuses: participation.
28 May-10 June	Government: meetings to organize the Seminar on the Status and Needs of the Aged in Argentina.
26 July-04 August	Government: meetings concerning population policies and participation in the Seminar on the Status and Needs of the Aged in Argentina.
30 July-06 August	Government: consultations concerning future projects; ECIAC/CELADE: examination of programme of work in conjunction with the Joint Population Unit.
27 August-01 September	Government: analysis of possible implementation of recommendations relating to the older population; Municipality of Buenos Aires: assistance; Department of Planning/Federal Investment Council: meetings concerning the spatial distribution of the population.
29 October-11 November	Department of Planning/Women's Unit/National Commission on Family and Population Policies/Federal Investment Council: meetings regarding co-operation and assistance.
30 October-05 November	Government: meetings concerning studies on the aging the aging of the population.
19 November-09 December	Organization of American States (OAS)/International Organization for Migration (IOM)/Government: teaching of classes; National Commission on Population, the Family and Health, Department for the Aged: technical assistance.

Barbados

10-14 June	Office for Health Planning: consultations concerning a project for evaluating information systems in the field of maternal and child health and family planning programmes.

Bolivia

26 March-01 April	National Population Council (CONAPO): advisory services.
12-19 June	Universidad Mayor de San Simón: participation in the National Course on Population and Development.

Brazil

21-26 January	Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute (IBGE): technical assistance in the creation of a REDATAM data base in the Limeira pilot census and preparations for the seminar on the 1990 censuses.
12-16 March	IBGE, Seminar on Census Forms for the 1990 Census: participation.
28 May-04 June	IBGE, Seminar on Data Acquisition and Screening: participation and presentation of two CELADE papers.

Colombia

23 February-04 March	National Bureau of Statistics (DANE): training in the use of REDATAM as a complementary measure to the installment of the system in regional headquarters and offices.

Costa Rica

19-23 April	UNFPA/IOM/CELADE: working meetings in connection with the Project on Displaced Populations in Central America.
24-31 May	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR): discussions concerning collaboration by CELADE in a seminar on the future of Central America.
23 September-05 October	Inter Press Service/UNFPA/CELADE: participation in the Seminar on Population and Development.

Cuba

26 February-07 March	Government: technical assistance relating to the processing of the National Fertility Survey.
11-17 June	Government: technical assistance in the preparation of projections based on the National Survey (project CUB/86/P05).
30 June-15 July	Centre for Demographic Studies (CEDEM), University of Havana: Workshop on the Demographic Implications of Development Projects: participation of instructor.
13-24 October	CEDEM, International Course on Population: teaching of classes on population projections.

Dominica

21 June-02 July	Ministry of Health: evaluation of information management systems in the field of maternal and child health and family planning programmes.

Dominican Republic

18-28 February	National Population and Family Council (CONAPOFA): collaboration in a research project on infant mortality, a study based on the previous-child method, a project on causes of death and the Experimental Census.

Ecuador

15-26 January	International Centre for Advanced Studies in Communications for Latin America (CIESPAL), meeting of the COMNET subnetwork for Latin America: attendance; National Development Council (CONADE): discussion of activities.
19 August- 02 September	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC): installment of REDATAM and creation of a data base of the 1982 census.
14 October- 25 November	CONADE/INEC, Intensive National Course on Population and Development: teaching of classes on migration and the spatial distribution of the population.
04-17 November	CONADE/INEC, Intensive National Course on Population and Development: teaching of classes on population estimates and projections and data evaluation and adjustment; discussions concerning the publication of recently prepared projections.

El Salvador

13-15 March	Population Bureau/Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination of Economic and Social Development (MIPLAN): assistance in the organization of a study on infant mortality.
03-15 April	Population Bureau/MIPLAN: training in the use of microcomputers and commencement of work on the design of a data base of sociodemographic indicators.
13-29 August	Population Bureau, Workshop for Refresher Training in Demographic Studies: teaching of classes; data input programme for the study based on the previous-child method: verification of proper operation.
12-16 November	Ministry of Planning/Department of Statistics and Censuses, Second National Workshop/Course: teaching of classes on spatial distribution in migration.

Grenada

10-20 June	Ministry of Health: evaluation of information management systems in the field of maternal and child health and family planning programmes.

Guatemala

05-15 March	National Institute of Statistics (INE): participation in the Course on Statistical Systems in the Field of Demography and their Applications.
28 May-01 June	Conference on Central American Refugees: presentation of CELADE/IOM project on displaced populations.
26 June-01 July	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Third Meeting of the Regional Intergovernmental Committee on Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (PROMEDLAX III): participation.
24-27 July	Division of Statistics and Censuses, Seminar on the 1992 Population and Housing Census, a Key Tool for the Development of Guatemala: participation.
15-28 October	Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP): technical assistance in the use of the REDATAM system.
07-11 November	UNITAR/FLACSO, Central America 2000 Seminar: participation.
05-08 November	Autonomous National University of Honduras (UNAH), Seminar on Infant Mortality in Honduras: Population and Health: participation.

Honduras

13-16 February	Autonomous National University of Honduras (UNAH): advisory assistance in carrying out a baseline analysis of the sociodemographic situation in Honduras, familiarization with draft legislation concerning a law on population, and participation in the Forum on Interrelationships among the Population, the Development Process and the Population Policy of Honduras (project HON/87/P02).
29 July-11 August	Ministry of Health: collaboration in the analysis of the National Survey on Family Health and Epidemiology.
04-20 September	School of Economics: teaching of postgraduate course on population and development; Autonomous National University of Honduras: lecture on the sociodemographic situation in Central America.

Indonesia

03-06 October	Indonesian Ministry of Public Works/United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), Conference on Geographic Information Systems (GIS): demonstration of REDATAM and its applications.

Mexico

06-11 March	Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information Sciences (INEGI): advisory assistance in the processing of information in connection with the Tenth Population and Housing Census of 1990.
26 November-02 December/ 02-08 December	INEGI, Seminar on Data Bases and their Dissemination via Computer: participation; National Population Council (CONAPO)/INEGI: advisory assistance in the analysis of population projections.

Netherlands

09-26 November	Netherlands Interuniversity Demographic Institute (NIDI), Interregional Workshop on Population Data Bases and Related Topics: presentation on REDATAM-Plus to the workshop participants.

Nicaragua

11-22 January	Technical assistance in the processing of the Sociodemographic Survey (ESDENIC).
02-13 May	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC): technical assistance in the field of computer sciences.
22-27 May	ESDENIC-85: assistance in connection with the Mortality Module.
25 June-04 July	INEC, Advanced National Course on Demography: teaching of classes on the topic of mortality.
27 August-10 December	INEC, Advanced National Course on Demography and the Analysis of Migration: teaching of classes on international migration.
03-07 September	Ministry of Planning: provision of training in the use of the REDATAM system.
24 September-01 October	Advanced National Course on Demography: teaching of course on population projections.
17-21 October	Department of Planning and the Budget, Seminar on Population and Development in Central America, Belize and Panama: participation.
29 October-04 November	INEC, Advanced National Course on Demography: teaching of classes on internal migration.

Paraguay

02-06 May	National University at Asunción: preparations for a seminar on population-related aspects of the subjects taught in the School of Economics.
03-06 December	Government: consultative meetings regarding a project to provide support to the Technical Planning Department in the field of population and development.
10-12 December	Technical Planning Department: advisory assistance in designing activities to be carried out as part of the Project on Population and Development.

Thailand

28-29 September	Asian Institute of Technology, ESCAP: demonstration of the REDATAM system and its applications.

Trinidad and Tobago

30 September-04 October	Central Statistical Office: set-up of REDATAM data base.

Tunisia

24 June-06 July	Seminar on the Role of Family Planning Programmes as Determinants of Fertility: participation.

United States

18-23 June	Pan American Sanitary Bureau (PASB): presentation on REDATAM and discussion of its possible applications in PASB and in the health ministries of the countries of the region.
16-25 October	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)/PASB: working meetings concerning co-operation agreements.
17-22 October	IDB: presentation on the REDATAM system.

Uruguay

17-21 March	Latin American Centre for Perinatology (CLAP): collaboration in joint research projects.
24-26 April	University of the Republic/Government: preparation and discussion of design of the Master's Programme in Population.

07-11 May	University of the Republic: meetings concerning programme of joint activities.
22-23 May	Department of Statistics and Censuses (DGEC): advisory assistance in connection with a study on international migration in Uruguay.
17-21 June	University of the Republic (Interdisciplinary Master's Programme in Population): preparation of a proposal for funding of the project to be presented to UNFPA.
06-08 August	Office of Planning: presentation and final discussion of the design of the Master's Programme at the University of the Republic.
15-18 August	DGEC: technical meeting concerning the study on international migration.
15-18 October	Latin American Centre for Perinatology (CLAP), Course on Operational and Clinical Epidemiological Research Methodologies: teaching of classes.

Venezuela

05-08 October	Central Office of Statistics and Information Sciences (OCEI): evaluation of procedures and computer processes for the 1990 Population Census.

Table 2

TEACHING ACTIVITIES

Type of activity National institution Organization, location	Duration	Number of participants	Countries represented
	1988		
1. Master's in Population and Development Santiago, Chile	1 January 1987- 31 August 1988	15	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua
2. Postgraduate Course on Population Dynamics and Development Programmes and Policies Santiago, Chile	18 April- 16 December	18	Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Sao Tome and Principe, Uruguay, Venezuela
3. Eleventh Intensive Regional Course on Demographic Analysis for Development San José, Costa Rica	3 August- 2 December	22	Angola, Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama
4. Intensive National Course on Demography National University of Tucumán Tucumán, Argentina	3 August- 15 November	13	Argentina, Chile
5. Introductory Course on Population Dynamics Mendoza, Argentina	2 October- 22 November	16	Argentina
6. Workshop/Seminar on the Spatial Distribution of the Population: Factors and Policies San José, Costa Rica	26 September- 7 October	25	Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Nicaragua
7. National Workshop on Microcomputer-Based Techniques of Sociodemographic Analysis University of Panama Panama City, Panama	1-19 August	24	Panama

Table 2 (cont. 1)

Type of activity National institution Organization, location	Duration	Number of participants	Countries represented
8. Regional Workshop for the Caribbean on the Microcomputer-Based Analysis of Interrelationships between Population and Development in Planning Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago	31 October-11 November	22	Caribbean countries
9. Seminar on Subnational Population Projections DANE Girardot, Colombia	31 October-2 November	41	Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Martinique, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
10. Course on the Updating of Demographic Studies University of Costa Rica San José, Costa Rica	14-25 March	18	Argentina, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama
11. Seminar on Population and Health Santiago, Chile	29 November-12 December	20	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
12. Research fellowship programme San José, Costa Rica	One to two months, on average	13	Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua
	1989		
1. Postgraduate Course on Population Dynamics and Development Programmes and Policies Santiago, Chile	14 February-7 December	23	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela
2. Twelfth Intensive Regional Course on Demographic Analysis for Development San José, Costa Rica	3 August-1 December	20	Angola, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru

Table 2 (cont. 2)

Type of activity National institution Organization, location	Duration	Number of participants	Countries represented
3. Intensive Course on Demography INE Guatemala City, Guatemala	6 March-21 April	16	Guatemala
4. Intensive National Course on Population and Development CONADE Quito, Ecuador	11 September-15 December	19	Ecuador
5. National Course on Population and Development Universidad Mayor de San Simón Cochabamba, Bolivia	22 May-17 July	22	Bolivia
6. Intensive National Course on Demographic Inputs for Planning Ministry of Planning San Salvador, El Salvador	6-10 November	22	El Salvador
7. International Course on Population and Development CEDEM Havana, Cuba	23-27 October	25	Costa Rica, Cuba, Nicaragua
8. Seminar/Workshop on the Use of Demographic Indicators to Identify Vulnerable Groups Costa Rican Social Security Fund (CCSS) San José, Costa Rica	15-19 May	24	Costa Rica
9. Intensive National Course on the Updating of Demographic Studies INEC Managua, Nicaragua	August November	18	Nicaragua
10. Seminar/Workshop on the Demographic Implications of Development Projects CEDEM Havana, Cuba	4-14 July	40	Central American and Latin American countries

Table 2 (concl.)

Type of activity National institution Organization, location	Duration	Number of participants	Countries represented
11. Course on Techniques and Methods of Demographic Analysis Ministry of Planning, Population Bureau, UNFPA San Salvador, El Salvador	17-28 July	20	El Salvador
12. Seminar on Population and Development Inter Press Service (IPS) San José, Costa Rica	2-6 October	25	Andean and Central American countries
13. Course on Demographic Inputs for Planning Autonomous National University of Honduras Tegucigalpa, Honduras	4 to 20 September	15	Honduras
14. Course on Demographic Inputs for Planning Ministry of Planning San Salvador, El Salvador	2-8 November	18	El Salvador
15. Programme of research fellowships Santiago, Chile and San José, Costa Rica	One to three months, on average	14	Costa Rica, Chile, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua
	Total	568	

Table 3

PUBLICATIONS

1988

I. Periodicals

Demographic Bulletin, vol. XX, No. 40 (LC/DEM/G.58)
Demographic Bulletin, vol. XXI, No. 41 (LC/DEM/G.59)
Demographic Bulletin, vol. XXI, No. 42 (LC/DEM/G.67)

Notas de Población, vol. XV, No. 43 (LC/DEM/G.57)
Notas de Población, vol. XV, No. 44 (LC/DEM/G.61)

DOCPAL Latin American Population Abstracts, vol. 11, No. 2 (LC/DEM/G.56)
DOCPAL Latin American Population Abstracts, vol. 12, No. 1 (LC/DEM/G.68)

II. Books

- Población y planificación: Seminario sobre métodos y modelos para microcomputadores (series E/32) (LC/DEM/G.65).

- Información sobre población para el desarrollo en América Latina y el Caribe. Informe del Seminario Conjunto CELADE/PROLAP (series E/33) (LC/DEM/G.71).

III. Monographs

- Programas analíticos y bibliografías. Primer año de maestría en demografía (series B/54) (LC/DEM/R.54).

- Supplementary Manual for REDATAM. Version 3.1. Spanish and English versions (series A/181) (LC/DEM/G.50/Add.1).

- Técnicas de proyecciones de población de áreas menores. Aplicación y evaluación (series B/55) (LC/DEM/G.63).

- La situación de la mujer y la fecundidad. El caso del Ecuador (series A/184) (LC/DEM/G.64).

- Proyecciones de población por sexo y edad para áreas intermedias y menores (series A/187) (LC/DEM/G.70).

IV. Seminar and conference documents

- Population Policy Formulation and Integration of Population in Development Planning in the Caribbean. Jamaica's Experience. Document prepared by the Joint ECLAC/CELADE Demographic Unit in Port of Spain and presented at the CELADE/CANADA meeting, Ottawa, 23-27 November 1987.

- REDATAM. Document presented at the Seminar on the Planning of Data Processing for the 1990 Censuses, Boca Raton, Florida, United States, 29 February-4 March 1988.

- Informe general del seminario técnico sobre métodos para incorporar variables demográficas en la planificación a través del uso de microcomputadores, ECLAC, Santiago, Chile, 2-5 March 1987 (series A/180) (LC/DEM/G.62).

- Towards the Updating of the Census Programme on the Threshold of the 1990s. Document presented at the Seminar on Collection and Processing of Demographic Data in Latin America, Santiago, Chile, 23-27 May 1988 (organized by IUSSP and CELADE).

- Age Declaration, Mortality and Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Elderly. Document presented at the Seminar on Collection and Processing of Demographic Data in Latin America, Santiago, Chile, 23-27 May 1988. Seminar organized by IUSSP and CELADE.

- Algunas reflexiones sobre los censos de población y vivienda de la década del 90 en América Latina. Document presented at the Seminar on Collection and Processing of Demographic Data in Latin America, Santiago, Chile, 23-27 May 1988. Seminar organized by IUSSP and CELADE.

- Medición indirecta de la mortalidad materna. Paper presented at the Regional Meeting on the Prevention of Maternal Mortality, Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil, 12-15 April 1988.

- Presentación TPL (Table Producing Language). Document presented at the Seminar on Generalized Techniques and Systems for Statistical Data Processing organized by the ECLAC Statistics and Projections Division (Project RLA/87/001). Santiago, Chile, 20 June-1 July 1988.

- Algunos aspectos de la capacitación al digitador censal. Document presented at the Inter-American Census Training Workshop, Mexico City, November 1987 (series A/182) (LC/DEM/R.55).

- REDATAM: Una herramienta para obtener información desagregada geográficamente para la planificación. Document presented at the Seminar on Collection and Processing of Demographic Data in Latin America, Santiago, Chile, 23-27 May 1988 (series A/183) (LC/DEM/R.56).

- Published in Portuguese in the IBAM "Revista de Administração Municipal" (RAM), vol. XXXV, No. 189, October/December 1988. Under the title "REDATAM uma ferramenta para o planejamento local".

- Document also presented at the Eighth Meeting of the Econometrics Society, San José, Costa Rica, 2-5 August 1988.

- Small-area Census Data Services by Microcomputer: Applications of the REDATAM system in Latin America and the Caribbean. Document presented at the Fourteenth Annual Conference of IASSIST, Washington, D.C., 26-29 May 1988 (series A/185) (LC/DEM/R.57).

- El Sistema de Documentación sobre Población en América Latina: CELADE/DOCPAL y la Red de Información sobre Población para América Latina y el Caribe: Red IPALCA. Document presented at the Seminar on the Evaluation of Regional Information Networks organized by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and held in Havana, Cuba, 20-21 October 1988 (series A/188) (LC/DEM/R.58).

- Implicaciones socioeconómicas del crecimiento de la población. El caso de la República Dominicana 1985-2025. Document presented at the Eighth Meeting of the Econometrics Society, San José, Costa Rica, 2-5 August 1988.

- El modelo teórico de población estable para análisis y estimaciones demográficas. Document presented at the Eighth Meeting of the Econometrics Society, San José, Costa Rica, 2-5 August 1988.

- Tendencias de los diferenciales socioeconómicos de la mortalidad en la infancia: un modelo multivariado. Document presented at the Eighth Meeting of the Econometrics Society, San José, Costa Rica, 2-5 August 1988.

- Pobreza y estrategias de sobrevivencia familiar. El caso de la región central de Costa Rica, 1984. Document presented at the Eighth Meeting of the Econometrics Society, San José, Costa Rica, 2-5 August 1988.

- Panorama de la información sobre la mujer en Centroamérica. Demanda y oferta de información y datos. Document presented at the meeting of INSTRAW.

- The role of cartography in the utilization of the 1990 census data with geographic information systems linked to REDATAM-PLUS. Document presented at the Seminar on Census Cartography, San José, Costa Rica, 28 November-1 December 1988 (series A/189) (LC/DEM/R.60).

V. Joint publications

- EDENH II. Mortalidad infantil: Los riesgos de muerte infantil en diferentes contextos sociales y geográficos, 1955-1985. Published jointly by the Bureau of Statistics and Censuses of Honduras (DGEC) and CELADE. San José, Costa Rica, January 1988 (series A/1047-V) (LC/DEM/CR/G.18).

- Costa Rica: Estimaciones y proyecciones de población, 1950-2025. Published jointly by the DGEC, Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy of Costa Rica and CELADE. San José, Costa Rica, January 1988 (Fascicle F/CR.1).

- Costa Rica: Proyección de jefes de hogar por sexo, edad y estado conyugal, 1985-2025. Joint research by INVU and CELADE.

- Costa Rica: Tablas abreviadas de mortalidad por sexo 1950, 1963, 1973 y 1984. Tablas quinquenales 1950-2025. Published jointly by the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy and the Bureau of Statistics and Censuses of Costa Rica and CELADE. San José, Costa Rica, March 1988 (Fascicle F/CR.2).

- Paraguay: Diferenciales geográficos y socioeconómicos de la fecundidad, 1960-1979. (Estudio de la fecundidad mediante el método de los hijos propios en países de América Latina). Published jointly by the Bureau of Statistics and Censuses of Paraguay and CELADE. Asunción, Paraguay, March 1988.

- Chile: Proyecciones de población por sexo y edad. Provincias 1980-2000. Published jointly by INE-Chile and CELADE, Santiago, Chile, May 1988 (Fascicle F/CHI.4).

- Pre-diagnóstico demográfico de la población de reducciones indígenas de la IX región: Análisis del Censo Nacional de Población de 1982. Published jointly by CELADE/PAESMI. Document presented at the Seminar on Collection and Processing of Demographic Data in Latin America, Santiago, Chile, 23-27 May 1988. Seminar organized by IUSSP and CELADE.

- Uruguay: Tablas abreviadas de mortalidad por sexo. Total del país 1984-1986. Published jointly by the Bureau of Statistics and Censuses of Uruguay and CELADE.

- Costa Rica: Proyección de la población económicamente activa por sexo y edad, 1985-2000. Perspectivas sobre la oferta laboral y sus implicaciones. Published jointly by the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy, DGEC-Costa Rica and CELADE. San José, Costa Rica, July 1988 (Fascicle F/CR.3).

- Paraguay: Estimación y proyección de la población, según sexo y grupos de edad. Período 1950-2025. Published jointly by DGEC-Paraguay and CELADE. Asunción, Paraguay, October 1986. (Printing completed in July 1988).

- República Dominicana: Población y desarrollo, 1950-1985. Published jointly by the Institute for Population and Development Studies (IEPD) sponsored by (PROFAMILIA) and CELADE. San José, Costa Rica, June 1988 (series OI/1002) (LC/DEM/CR/G.19).

- La mortalidad en la niñez en Centroamérica, Panamá y Belice. Belice 1970-1985. Published jointly by the Centre for Historical Research of the University of Costa Rica and CELADE. San José, Costa Rica, July 1988.

- La mortalidad en la niñez en Centroamérica, Panamá y Belice. El Salvador 1970-1984. Joint publication, ibid.

- La mortalidad en la niñez en Centroamérica, Panamá y Belice. Guatemala 1970-1985. Joint publication, ibid.

- La mortalidad en la niñez en Centroamérica, Panamá y Belice. Panamá 1970-1985. Joint publication, ibid.

- La mortalidad en la niñez en Centroamérica, Panamá y Belice. Honduras 1970-1981. Joint publication, ibid.

- La mortalidad en la niñez en Centroamérica, Panamá y Belice. Costa Rica 1970-1986. Joint publication, ibid.

- La mortalidad en la niñez en Centroamérica, Panamá y Belice. Nicaragua 1970-1986. Joint publication, ibid.

- La mortalidad en la niñez en Centroamérica, Panamá y Belice. Características principales. Joint publication, ibid.

- Seminario internacional sobre proyecciones subnacionales de población, vols. I and II. Published jointly by DANE-Colombia, the Centre for Economic Development Studies of the Universidad de los Andes and CELADE. Document presented at the International Seminar on Subnational Population Projections, Bogotá, Colombia, 31 October-2 November 1988.

- Costa Rica: Estimaciones y proyecciones regionales de población por sexo y grupos de edad, 1975-2000. Published jointly by the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy, DGEC-Costa Rica and CELADE. San José, Costa Rica, August 1988 (Fascicle F/CR.4).

VI. Other publications

- Boletín Informativo del XI Curso Regional Intensivo de Demografía 1988, San José, Costa Rica, February 1988.

- Diferencias socioeconómicas en las tendencias de la mortalidad en la niñez: Honduras 1974-1983. Santiago, Chile, March 1988 (mimeograph).

- Report of the activities of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) 1986-1987. Presented at the twenty-second session of ECLAC, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 20-27 April 1988 (LC/DEM/G.60).

- Microcomputer access to geographically disaggregated population and housing census data for migration studies via the REDATAM system. Document published in "ICM Latin American Migration Journal", vol. 6, No. 1, April 1988. Published in English and Spanish.

- Folleto informativo del Sexto Taller Regional de Capacitación sobre Distribución Espacial de la Población: Factores y políticas. San José, Costa Rica, 1988.

- Printing of 1 500 forms for use in the Experimental Survey of Belize, the field work for which was carried out in June 1988. San José, Costa Rica, 1988.

- Uso de la historia clínica perinatal para estimar la mortalidad en la niñez. Santiago, Chile, June (mimeograph).

- REDATAM Newsletter No. 1. Santiago, Chile, September 1988. Spanish and English versions.

1989

I. Periodicals

Demographic Bulletin, vol. XXII, No. 43 (LC/DEM/G.74)
Demographic Bulletin, vol. XXII, No. 44 (LC/DEM/G.80)

Notas de Población, vol. XV, No. 45 (LC/DEM/G.66)
Notas de Población, vol. XVI, Nos. 46-47 (LC/DEM/G.78)

DOCPAL Latin American Population Abstracts, vol. 12, No. 2 (LC/DEM/G.72)
DOCPAL Latin American Population Abstracts, vol. 13, No. 1 (LC/DEM/G.81)
DOCPAL Latin American Population Abstracts, vol. 13, No. 2 (LC/DEM/G.83)

II. Books

- Seminario latinoamericano sobre docencia en población (series E/34) (LC/DEM/G.76).

III. Monographs

- PANDEM User's Manual (Package for Demographic Analysis by Microcomputer). Version 2.0. Santiago, Chile, January 1989 (series A/186) (LC/DEM/G.69).

- México: Contribución de las causas de muerte al cambio en la esperanza de vida, 1970-1982. Santiago, Chile, March 1989 (series B/56) (LC/DEM/G.73).

- Censos de población de 1990: Selección de documentos del CELADE. Santiago, Chile, June 1989 (series A/193) (LC/DEM/G.77).

- LRPM/PC. User's Manual. Santiago, Chile, April 1989 (series A/191) (LC/DEM/G.75).

- PRODEM (Proyecciones Demográficas). Manual del usuario. Version 1.0. Santiago, Chile, July 1989 (series A/194) (LC/DEM/G.79).

IV. Seminar and conference documents

- Facilitating the Spatial Analysis of Population Census and Multidisciplinary Information for Small Area Planning in Developing Countries Using a Microcomputer: The Interface of REDATAM-PLUS and a Geographic Information System. Abstract presented to IFDO/IASSIST International Conference on the Value of Research Data for Government and Business, Jerusalem, 15-18 May 1989.

- Formas de organización de una red latinoamericana de centros de documentación especializados en comunicación. Document presented at the Integration Meeting of the COMNET Subnetwork for Latin America, Quito, Ecuador, 16-20 January, 1989.

- El contenido demográfico de la boleta de los censos de población de la década del 90. Document presented at the Seminar on the Content and Design of Census Forms, Rio de Janeiro 13-16 March 1989.

- Anotaciones sobre factores condicionantes al uso del muestreo en los censos de América Latina. Joint ECLAC/CELADE Population Unit in Buenos Aires. Document presented at the INDEC/ECLAC Seminar on the Use of Sampling in Population Censuses, Buenos Aires, 18-21 April 1989.

- Consideraciones sobre el uso del muestreo en los censos de América Latina. Document presented at the INDEC/ECLAC Seminar on the Use of Sampling in Population Censuses, Buenos Aires, 18-21 April 1989.

- Algunos aspectos de los sistemas para los censos demográficos en América Latina. Document presented at the Seminar on the Entry, Detection and Correction of Errors in Electronic Statistical Data Processing, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 29 May-2 June 1989.

- Mujer, Desarrollo y Población en América Latina. Document presented at the Seminar on Women and Development in Latin America, organized by UNDP/UNFPA/ECLAC/ILPES/CELADE and held in Santiago, Chile, 2-5 May 1989 (series A/192) (LC/DEM/R.61).

- Tendencias recientes de la mortalidad infantil en el contexto internacional, 1950-1985. San José, Costa Rica, June 1989. Document prepared for the Seminar on Infant Mortality in Costa Rica, San José, Costa Rica, June 1989.

- "Microcomputer Technology to Extend the Use of Population Data in Developing Countries: Multidisciplinary Data Bases, Geographic Information Systems and REDATAM". Document presented at the IUSSP General Conference, New Delhi, 20-27 September 1989 (series A/195) (LC/DEM/R.62).

- "Microcomputer Software for Creating Statistics from Population Census Microdata for GIS Planning Applications. (With a description of the REDATAM software)". Document presented at the International Conference on Geographic Information Systems (GIS): Applications for Urban and Regional Planning, Jakarta, Indonesia, 3-6 October 1989 (series A/196) (LC/DEM/R.63).

- La confidencialidad y privacidad de los datos demográficos censales. Document presented at the Seminar on Computer Systems for Providing User Access to Census Information, ECLAC, Santiago, Chile, 12-15 September 1989.

- Arquitectura y Filosofía de Bases de Datos: El Modelo REDATAM-PLUS. Document presented at the Seminar on the Utilization of Data Bases, Cuernavaca, Mexico, 27 November-1 December 1989 (series A/197) (LC/DEM/R.64).

- Tendencias, perspectivas e implicaciones de la dinámica centroamericana, de mediados del siglo XX a inicios del XXI. Document prepared for the International Seminar on Central America as it Approaches the Year 2000, organized by FLACSO and UNITAR, with the sponsorship of ECLAC, CELADE, ILPES, SIECA and UNFPA, and held in Guatemala City, Guatemala, 20-24 November 1989.

- Costa Rica: Fuentes de información, tendencias y características de las migraciones internacionales, 1963-1984. Document presented at the National Seminar on International Migration, its Effect on Costa Rican Society and Possible Projects and Measures organized by IDESPO, the Technical Population Department and the Bureau of Migration and Alien Affairs, Heredia, Costa Rica, 26-28 July 1989.

V. Joint publications

- Chile: Proyecciones y estimaciones de población por sexo y edad. Comunas 1980-1995. Norte Grande. Published jointly by INE-Chile and CELADE, Santiago, Chile, February 1989 (Fascicle F/CHI.5a).

- Chile: Proyecciones y estimaciones de población por sexo y edad. Comunas 1980-1995. Norte Chico. Published jointly by INE-Chile and CELADE, Santiago, Chile, February 1989 (Fascicle F/CHI.5b).

- Chile: Proyecciones y estimaciones de población, por sexo y edad. Comunas 1980-1995. Area Sur. Published jointly by INE-Chile and CELADE, Santiago, Chile, March 1989 (Fascicle F/CHI.5c).

- Chile: Proyecciones y estimaciones de población, por sexo y edad. Comunas 1980-1995. Area Austral. Published jointly by INE-Chile and CELADE, Santiago, Chile, March 1989 (Fascicle F/CHI.5d).

- Chile: Proyecciones y estimaciones de población por sexo y edad. Comunas 1980-1995. Región Metropolitana. Published jointly by INE-Chile and CELADE, Santiago, Chile, February 1989 (Fascicle F/CHI.5e).

- Uruguay: Estimaciones y proyecciones de población por edad y sexo. Total del país 1950-2025. Published jointly by DGEC-Uruguay and CELADE. Uruguay, March 1989.

- Chile: Proyecciones y estimaciones de población, por sexo y edad. Total país y regiones: 1980-2000. Urbano-rural. Published jointly by INE-Chile and CELADE. Santiago, Chile, March 1989 (Fascicle F/CHI.6).

- La transición de la fecundidad en Chile. Un análisis por grupos socioeconómicos y áreas geográficas, 1950-1985. Published jointly by INE-Chile and CELADE. Santiago, Chile, March 1989 (Fascicle F/CHI.7).

- República Dominicana: Estimaciones y proyecciones de población por regiones y subregiones de planificación, según años calendario, sexo y edad, 1980-2000. Published jointly by the National Planning Office, the Institute for Population and Development Studies (IEDP) (sponsored by PROFAMILIA) and CELADE, July 1989 (Fascicle F/REPDOM.2) (LC/DEM/CR/R.6).

- Migración internacional de latinoamericanos en las Américas. Published jointly by the Andrés Bello Catholic University (Department of Social Research of the Institute for Economic and Social Research) of Venezuela and CELADE. Caracas, Venezuela, 1989.

- República Dominicana: Estimaciones y proyecciones de población por zonas urbana y rural, según años calendario, sexo y edad, 1980-2000. Published jointly by the National Planning Office, the Institute for Population and Development Studies, and CELADE, August 1989 (Fascicle F/REPDOM.3). (LC/DEM/CR/R.7).

- Costa Rica: Población económicamente activa por regiones, 1975-2000. Published jointly by the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy, DGEC-Costa Rica and CELADE, July 1989 (Fascicle F/CR.5).

- Uruguay: Estimaciones y proyecciones de la población urbana y rural, por sexo y edad, 1975-2025. Published jointly by DGEC-Uruguay and the Joint ECLAC/CELADE Population Unit in Buenos Aires, Uruguay, October 1989.

VI. Other publications

- Boletín Informativo del XII Curso Regional Intensivo de Análisis Demográfico para el Desarrollo, San José, Costa Rica, February 1989.

- CELADE/ICM. Informe del Estudio de Factibilidad del Sistema de Información sobre Desplazados en Centroamérica. San José, Costa Rica, March 1989.

- La necesidad del desarrollo de sistemas para los censos demográficos de América Latina. Document published in the OAS journal ESTADISTICA (1987-1988).

- Bulletin of the Data Bank, No. 12, December 1989 (LC/DEM/G.84).